

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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Only

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DELIVERY QUOTAS FOR WHOLESALERS

Amended M-237 Does Not Affect Deliveries by Canners to Their Customers

Monthly quotas on deliveries of some canned fruits, vegetables and fruit and vegetable juices by wholesalers to their customers are established for the first time by Conservation Order M-237, as amended November 23 by the War Production Board. Deliveries to retail groceries, restaurants, bakeries and other persons who buy canned foods in wholesale quantities are affected. The amendment does not change the formula governing deliveries by canners.

The order, as last amended on October 30, placed quotas only on the amount of canned foods wholesalers could accept from canners in specified periods. Extension of quotas to cover sales by wholesalers is designed to minimize consumer hoarding of canned foods. No change is made in the amount of canned foods which will be ultimately available for civilians. However, monthly supplies are limited. The monthly quotas will spread retail distribution of canned

foods more evenly throughout the remainder of 1942 and during 1943.

The amendment fixes the monthly quota of each group of canned foods which a wholesaler may deliver to his customers at a percentage of a base figure, which, at the wholesaler's option, represents his acceptances of delivery or his sales during the period, January 1, 1942, to August 31, 1942.

The canned foods in question, and the quota percentages of base figure follow:

Commodity	Group	Per cent of base period
Fruits	I	9
Fruit and vegetable juices	II	10
Vegetables	III	10

If a wholesalers' deliveries of any group during November exceeded his permitted quota, he is required to charge the excess to the December or January quotas. No less than 50 per cent of the excess may be charged to the December quota.

Final Program for Processors' Conference

The Association plans to print and distribute copies of the complete program for the Processors' Conference, scheduled to begin December 14, in sufficient time to place one in the hands of each processor before he leaves his home for Chicago. In cooperation with the various government agencies, specific details are being worked out, which, together with additions to the tentative program published in the INFORMATION LETTER of November 14, will be shown in the final program.

Government agencies that will participate in the Conference hope that every processor will be represented at the meetings. It is the Association's understanding that they plan to present as definite information as possible on their policies and programs for 1943 operations, and at the same time to develop through discussions at the meetings the questions that these policies and programs may involve.

Government agencies plan to send representatives to the State association meetings beginning in January in order to acquaint processors in the various States with the final details of the 1943 food production program. But it is important that processors attend the December Conference, not only to obtain information available at that time but also to present their problems and express their views, so that the final details to be given at the State meetings may be based upon complete information.

Extension of Pricing Period for Distributors

In response to an inquiry regarding the possible extension of the dates by which wholesalers and retailers must have calculated their new ceiling prices under provisions of MPR-237 and MPR-238, the Association is advised by letter from the Office of Price Administration that it plans to amend the regulations so as to extend the calculating date for both wholesalers and retailers for 30 days, on the following products only: Canned vegetables, dried fruits, and canned fish. OPA also plans to extend the calculating date on dry edible beans for 10 days, for both wholesalers and retailers.

1942-43 CITRUS PACK RESERVATIONS

M-86-a Amendment Sets Aside Quotas for Government from Canners' Production

Government reservations from the 1942-43 citrus pack have been announced. The announcement was made in the form of an amendment to the 1942 order, M-86-a. This order, however, will be entirely revised within the near future to cover the 1943 reservation of canned vegetables and fruits other than citrus.

It should be noted that this citrus amendment does not provide for the tinplate for packing the amounts to be reserved. The authorization of tinplate for the 1942-43 citrus pack will be included in the revision of M-81, soon to be issued. While the amount of tinplate that will be allowed by the revised Order M-81 has not been announced, it can be assumed that sufficient will be authorized to pack the gov-

ernment reservations as specified in the amendment of M-68-a.

Following is the table covering citrus products as incorporated in Order M-68-a:

TABLE III—CANNED CITRUS PRODUCTS

The quota to be set aside for governmental purchase from a canner's production during the quota period of any product listed in Column A shall be computed by applying the percentage in Column B against the canner's total production, by weight, of that product in the base period. The quota period shall be August 1, 1942, to July 31, 1943, in Florida, Texas and Arizona, and December 1, 1942, to November 30, 1943, in California. The base period shall be the corresponding period one year prior to the quota period.

A Product	B Percent of 1941-42 pack	C Type, style, variety	D Can sizes (sequence denotes preference)	Grade			G
				E First preference	F Second preference	G Third preference	
Grapefruit.....	19	Segments.....	2.....	Fancy.....	Choice.....	Standard.....	
Grapefruit juice.....	48	Sweetened or unsweetened.....	10—3 cyl. 2.....	Fancy.....	Standard.....		
Orange juice.....	21	Sweetened or unsweetened.....	10—3 cyl. 2.....	Fancy.....	Standard.....		
Orange and grapefruit juice blended.....	100	Sweetened or unsweetened.....	10—3 cyl. 2.....	Fancy.....	Standard.....		

Trucks Granted Temporary Gasoline Rations

A provision for granting temporary transport rations to trucks and other commercial vehicles for which Office of Defense Transportation Certificates of War Necessity had not been issued was announced November 23, by the Office of Price Administration.

The provision was included in Amendment No. 1 to the nation-wide gasoline rationing regulations and became effective November 21. Commercial vehicle operators who had applied to ODT for, but had not received Certificates of War Necessity are permitted to apply at their local War Price and Rationing Boards for temporary transport rations to be valid beginning December 1. Applicants were to receive T rations, on this temporary basis, for the amount of gasoline they estimated they would require through December 31.

Any gallonage provided through a temporary ration is later to be deducted from the gallonage allowed by ODT on the Certificate of War Necessity.

Through an agreement between OPA and ODT, temporary transport rations also were to be granted to operators of commercial motor vehicles whose Certificates of War Necessity contained clerical or other errors obvious on the face of the certificate.

The ODT has announced that the holder of a temporary ration or any holder of an ODT certificate who is dissatisfied with the amount of gasoline that has been allowed him may apply to his ODT district office for a revised certificate.

Tomato Canker Bulletin Sent to Canners

At the suggestion of the Raw Products Bureau, there has been sent to all tomato canners a publication entitled "Tomato Bacterial Canker Control," recently prepared by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The cause of this disease, which has been reported from every major tomato-growing section of the United States, Canada, and Europe, is described, and steps necessary in the production of disease-free seed are outlined.

In addition to canners, this publication also has been sent to extension horticulturists and plant pathologists in the States interested in the control of tomato diseases. Copies are available upon request directed to the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

List of Essential Occupations Is Compiled

"Lists of Essential Occupations," which formalize and bring together in one place the materials contained in numerous occupational bulletins issued at various times by the Selective Service System, have been made available in every local draft board and U. S. Employment office, according to an announcement by the War Manpower Commission. The occupational directives on essential positions in agriculture and food processing were published in the INFORMATION LETTERS of October 10 and September 26, respectively.

This new master list comprises all such occupational bulletins, listing a total of about 3,000 occupations. It is intended as an aid to local boards in determining occupational deferment and to the Employment Services in determining which activities have a prior claim on workers available for placement.

It was explained by WMC that only occupations were included which met both of the following standards: Those requiring a training period of at least six months before an untrained worker can attain reasonable proficiency in the job, and those necessary to the performance of the particular activity.

Besides the lists of occupations, a detailed index of products, facilities and services necessary to the maintenance of the 35 essential activities is included. Food processing was listed as an essential activity by the National Selective Service Headquarters, as reported in the July 18 LETTER.

Amendment to Maine Sardine Price Order

Maine sardine canneries, which also operate wholesale and retail stores, may use their highest March, 1942, ceiling prices in making wholesale and retail sales rather than their lower canner ceilings, the Office of Price Administration ruled November 27.

No provision had been made in Maximum Price Regulation No. 184 (Sales by Canners of Maine Sardines—published in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 25) for the few companies in the industry which perform the triple function of canner, wholesaler and retailer. Under a literal interpretation of the canner regulation, such firms could sell only at the specific canner prices, even in doing business at wholesale and retail.

Amendment No. 1 to the Maine sardine regulations is effective December 3, 1942. It provides that any person who—during the year prior to March 31, 1942—conducted cannery operations and also maintained local wholesale or retail selling branches shall, in the case of wholesale or retail sales by such branches, be entitled to sell under the General Maximum Price Regulation, rather than under MPR No. 184.

California Sardine Tonnage and Packs

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of canned sardines packed during the current season to November 19, inclusive, along with comparison to a year ago, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

	Week ending		Season to	
	Nov. 19, 1942	Nov. 19, 1941	Nov. 21, 1942	1941
TONNAGE:				
Northern District (San Francisco Bay)	1,217	94,141	173,803	
Central District (Monterey)	2,675	114,021	202,910	
Southern District (Southern California)	7,722	105,132	72,078	
Total	11,614	313,294	448,791	
PACKS, ALL DISTRICTS:				
Can Sizes:	Cases	Cases	Cases	
1-lb. Oval	33,750	778,864	1,830,006	
1-lb. Tall	62,592	900,162	1,337,868	
½-lb. Fillet	265	41,173	131,942	
½-lb. Round 96's	4,140	61,899	169,637	
6-oz. 100's	2,874	99,278	278,929	
Miscellaneous	326	15,461	135,064	
Total	103,947	1,986,837	3,562,536	

Hearings on Fiber Container Specifications

Hearings on a proposal to revise Rule 41, fixing specifications for fiber shipping containers, will be held by the Consolidated Classification Committee in Chicago, beginning December 1. The proposal, if adopted, would raise the specifications now in effect.

Last November the railroads, working in cooperation with the then Office of Production Management, modified the regulations governing solid fiber and corrugated shipping containers by permitting the use of thinner and lighter materials in the manufacture of boxes. This action was reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for November 8, 1941.

WANTED AND FOR SALE Machinery-Equipment

Names of member-firms who want to buy or who are offering for sale the machinery and equipment items listed below will be furnished upon application to the Association. When requesting names, be sure to give the number of the item referred to (I-S, I-W, etc.), and your own firm name.

This service is limited to publication of the items wanted or for sale and to furnishing the identity of buyer or seller on request. When offering machinery and equipment for listing in this column, always include a brief description of the item. Address copy to attention, INFORMATION LETTER. Copy should be mailed so as to arrive in Washington not later than Thursday for publication the same week. Each item will be published three consecutive times, unless the LETTER is instructed to withdraw the copy.

WANTED

19-W—CRCO American pickle slicer set for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch slices.

20-W—Six $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 h.p. ac. motors. Can be either single phase or three phase.

21-W—Continuous vegetable peeler, or one or more batch peelers, depending on capacity. Please furnish particulars.

22-W—Hand- or motor-driven boxer for No. 2 cans.

23-W—Second-hand starter for 40 hp. motor.

24-W—Two or three 42 x 84 closed retorts.

25-W—Lye tank peeler for use on potatoes.

26-W—All-metal rotary or auger type washer.

27-W—Abrasice vegetable peeling machine.

FOR SALE

19-S—Two Langsenkamp No. 10 filling machines.

20-S—One 36-inch hydraulic press.

22-S—Two 3-crane cooling tanks. Will fit radius of a steam crane.

23-S—Pea viners.

24-S—Several steam engines.

25-S—Labeling machine.

26-S—Steam pumps.

27-S—Sprague corn silker.

28-S—Boiler fittings.

29-S—No. 2 can cable system.

30-S—Hobart mayonnaise mixer, Model B-80. Has electric motor, one beater, and two bowls. Used very little and in excellent condition.

31-S—Used Aluminum Seal capping machine with foot tread.

32-S—Large Ermold label machine, No. 8677-1. Either electric motor or belt-driven.

33-S—No. 2 tin Berlin exhauster, 13-foot box, 3-row, overall length 19 feet. In good condition.

34-S—No. 10 tin Peerless exhauster, style No. 5, holding capacity for No. 10 cans of 108, overall length, 10 feet 10 inches, width, eight feet.

35-S—Vilter Corliss type horizontal steam engine, rated at 75 hp. Has 10-inch cylinder with 30-inch stroke.

36-S—Two Toledo gravity-gram scales, 30-pound capacity.

37-S—"Boss" model 470 rotary meat cutter with 14 knives; no motor.

38-S—"Boss" power meat grinder.

FRUIT COCKTAIL DEFINITION AMENDED

FSA Proposed Order Includes Light Sirup and Light Fruit Juice Sirup as Packing Media

A proposed order amending the definition and standard of identity for canned fruit cocktail was published in the *Federal Register* for November 25 so as to include light sirup and light fruit juice sirup as additional optional packing media.

The original hearing on the definition and standard was held on December 11, 1941. The original proposed definition was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for May 23, 1942. The regulation fixing and establishing the definition and standard of identity was promulgated by the Federal Security Agency and published in the *Federal Register* for July 21 to become effective 90 days from that date. Amendments were requested on September 4 for the purpose of including light sirups in the ingredients, and a hearing to consider this request was set for October 5. On October 20 the effective date of the original definition was postponed so as to allow time for consideration of the proposed amendment.

The provisions of the amendment were incorporated in the original definition on November 25 and the effective date of the final definition was set for 90 days from publication in the November 25 *Federal Register*, except that the labeling requirements for stating the type of sirup in the product do not become effective until August 1, 1943.

Text of the regulation follows:

§ 27.040 Canned fruit cocktail, canned cocktail fruits, canned fruits for cocktail—identity; label statement of optional ingredients.

(a) Canned fruit cocktail, canned cocktail fruits, canned fruits for cocktail, is the food prepared from the mixture of fruit ingredients prescribed in paragraph (b), in the forms and proportions therein prescribed, and one of the optional packing media specified in paragraph (e). It is sealed in a container and is so processed by heat as to prevent spoilage.

(b) The fruit ingredients referred to in paragraph (a), the forms of each, and the per cent by weight of each in the mixture of drained fruit from the finished canned fruit cocktail are as follows:

(1) Peaches of any yellow variety, which are pitted, peeled, and diced, not less than 30 per cent and not more than 50 per cent;

(2) Pears of any variety, which are peeled, cored, and diced, not less than 25 per cent and not more than 45 per cent;

(3) Whole grapes of any seedless variety, not less than 6 per cent and not more than 20 per cent;

(4) Pineapples of any variety, which are peeled, cored, and cut into sectors or into dice, not less than 6 per cent and not more than 16 per cent; and

(5) One of the following optional cherry ingredients, each of which is stemmed, pitted, and cut into approximate halves, not less than 2 per cent and not more than 6 per cent;

(i) Cherries of any light, sweet variety;

(ii) Cherries artificially colored red; or

(iii) Cherries artificially colored red and artificially flavored.

Each such fruit ingredient is prepared from mature fruit which is fresh or canned. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph, each 4½ ounces avoirdupois of the finished canned fruit cocktail and each fraction thereof greater than 2 ounces avoirdupois contain not less than 2 sectors or 3 dice of pineapple and not less than 1 approximate half of the optional cherry ingredient.

(c) The optional packing media referred to in paragraph (a) are as follows:

- (1) Water;
- (2) Fruit juice;
- (3) Light sirup;
- (4) Heavy sirup;
- (5) Extra heavy sirup;
- (6) Light fruit juice sirup;
- (7) Heavy fruit juice sirup; and
- (8) Extra heavy fruit juice sirup.

Each of packing media (3), (4) and (5) is prepared with water as its liquid ingredient, and each of packing media (6), (7) and (8) is prepared with fruit juice as its liquid ingredient. Except as provided in paragraph (d) (6), each of packing media (3) to (8), inclusive, is prepared with any one of the following saccharine ingredients: sugar, or any combination of sugar and dextrose in which the weight of the solids of the dextrose used is not more than one-half the weight of the solids of the sugar used; or any combination of sugar and corn sirup in which the weight of the solids of the corn sirup used is not more than one-third the weight of the solids of the sugar used; or any combination of sugar, dextrose, and corn sirup in which the weight of the solids of the dextrose used multiplied by 2, added to the weight of the solids of the corn sirup used multiplied by 3, is not more than the weight of the solids of the sugar used. The respective densities of packing media (3) to (8), inclusive, as measured on the Brix hydrometer 15 days or more after the fruit cocktail is canned are within the range prescribed for each in the following list:

Number of packing medium	Brix measurement
(3) and (6).....	14° or more but less than 18°
(4) and (7).....	18° or more but less than 22°
(5) and (8).....	22° or more but not more than 27°

(d) For the purposes of this section—

(1) The term "water" means, in addition to water, both the liquid drained from any fruit ingredient previously canned in water as its sole packing medium and any mixture of water and fruit juice, including the liquid drained from any fruit ingredient previously canned in such mixture.

(2) The term "fruit juice" means the fresh or canned expressed juice or juices of one or more of the mature fruits named in subsection (b), including the liquid drained from any fruit ingredient previously canned in such juice or juices as its sole packing medium, to which no water has been added, directly or indirectly. Fruit juice may be strained or filtered.

(3) The term "sugar" means refined sucrose or invert sugar sirup. The term "invert sugar sirup" means an aqueous sirup of inverted or partly inverted, refined or partly refined sucrose, the solids of which contain not more than 0.3 per cent by weight of ash and which is colorless, odorless and flavorless except for sweetness.

(4) The term "dextrose" means the hydrated or anhydrous, refined monosaccharide obtained from hydrolyzed starch.

(5) The term "corn sirup" means an aqueous solution obtained by the incomplete hydrolysis of corn starch and includes dried corn sirup; the solids of corn sirup and dried corn sirup contain not less than 58 per cent by weight of reducing sugars.

(6) When the optional packing medium is prepared with fruit juice and invert sugar sirup or corn sirup other than dried corn sirup, it shall be considered to be light sirup, heavy sirup, or an extra heavy sirup, as the case may be, and not a light fruit juice sirup, heavy fruit juice sirup, or an extra heavy fruit juice sirup.

(7) The term "light sirup", "heavy sirup", or "extra heavy sirup" includes a sirup which conforms in all other respects to the provisions of this section, in the preparation of which there is used the liquid drained from any fruit ingredient previously canned in a packing medium consisting wholly of the liquid and saccharine ingredients of a light sirup, heavy sirup, or extra heavy sirup.

(8) Except as provided in subparagraph (6) of this paragraph, the term "light fruit juice sirup", "heavy fruit juice sirup", or "extra heavy fruit juice sirup" includes a sirup which conforms in all other respects to the provisions of this section, in the preparation of which there is used the liquid drained from any fruit ingredient previously canned in a packing medium consisting wholly of the liquid and saccharine ingredients of light fruit juice sirup, heavy fruit juice sirup, or extra heavy fruit juice sirup.

(e) (1) The optional ingredient specified in paragraphs (b) (5) (ii) and (iii) and (e) (1) to (8), inclusive, are hereby designated as optional ingredients which, when used, shall be named on the label by the name whereby each is so specified.

(2) Such names shall immediately and conspicuously, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter, precede or follow the name "fruit cocktail", "cocktail fruits", or "fruits for cocktail" wherever it appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase.

Said regulations fixing and establishing a definition and standard of identity for fruit cocktail as hereby amended shall become effective on the ninetieth day after the date of publication of this order in the *Federal Register* except that the provisions of paragraph (e) (1) as they apply to the optional packing media specified in paragraph (c) (3) to (8), inclusive, shall become effective on August 1, 1943.

Any interested person whose appearance was filed at the hearing may, within 5 days from the date of publication of this proposed order in the *Federal Register*, file with the Hearing Clerk of the Federal Security Agency, Office of the Assistant General Counsel, Room 2242, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D. C., written exceptions thereto. Exceptions shall point out with particularity the alleged errors in the proposed order, and shall contain specific references to the pages of the transcript of which each exception is based. Such exceptions may be accompanied with a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Tri-State Packers Announce January Meeting

The annual meeting of the Tri-State Packers Association has been announced for January 7 and 8, and will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers of South Texas Association

The South Texas Canners Association, at its annual meeting held recently, elected the following officers: President, A. L. Cramer, Elsa; vice president, R. C. Hausinger, Mission; treasurer, W. R. Baggetto (re-elected). J. A. Burch continues as executive secretary.

Duplicate Price Reports No Longer Required

The Association is advised by the Office of Price Administration that hereafter the Fruit and Vegetable Section will require the filing in Washington of only one copy of the maximum price reports under Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 152, 185, and 233. Heretofore, these reports have been required to be filed in duplicate with OPA.

Provisions of Property Transportation Tax

The 3 per cent property transportation tax imposed under the 1942 Revenue Act, effective December 1, must be considered as a freight rate increase which *cannot* be passed on, rather than as a tax which can, the Office of Price Administration ruled on November 22.

This decision will be contained in a supplementary order to be issued within a few days, OPA announced. The ruling means that the seller will absorb the new tax under some pricing systems and the buyer under others. Where the pricing is on a "delivered price" basis, for example, the seller will absorb the tax. In cases where the price is "f.o.b. producer's establishment," on the other hand, the buyer will absorb the cost. The rule holds throughout all variants of those two. The supplementary order will apply to maximum price regulations.

Labor Plan For Five Far-western States

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, on November 22, announced his approval of a management-labor manpower plan for the mobilization and utilization of labor in California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona.

The plan is the first region-wide comprehensive plan of its kind, and will be placed in operation immediately in the twelfth region of the Commission, Mr. McNutt said. Management-labor committees in each of the five States have approved the plan, as well as the management-labor committee for the entire region, he added.

Major provisions of the plan include arrangements for continuous accumulation of specific data in all war plants on labor supply problems, a system of central clearance for all hiring throughout the region, and principles for the development of procedures for labor utilization and the control of labor migration.

"By means of information gathered in each industrial area," Mr. McNutt said, "the War Manpower Area Committees, working closely with the regional office, will be able to facilitate orderly withdrawal of employees by the Selective Service, as well as the recruitment and training of workers for essential activities. It is believed that their operation will greatly reduce if not eliminate labor piracy, and the reduction of migration, absenteeism and turnover."

Through the regional War Manpower Commission office, contacts will be maintained with labor organizations and industries to assist labor and management in conducting surveys in the form approved by the Commission.

Hiring methods will be co-ordinated by the manpower industrial area offices, Mr. McNutt said.

OPA INCREASES COLD STORAGE RATE

Oregon, Washington Affected By Authorization Which Includes Fruits for Canning

An increase of 3 cents per box for apples and pears other than cannery pears, and \$1 per ton for cannery pears, peaches, apricots, plums and prunes in cold storage rates for the States of Washington and Oregon was authorized November 23 on a permanent basis by the Office of Price Administration.

The authorization, contained in Amendment No. 64 to Supplementary Regulation 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation and effective November 28, supplants temporary increases allowed September 22, and reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for September 26.

The increases for apples and pears other than cannery pears are the same as the temporary increase of last September. However, the temporary increase on cannery pears had been \$1.50 per ton. Under terms of that order, the storage plant operators must refund 50 cents a ton on charges made for cannery pears if they have collected the full \$1.50 allowed in the temporary order.

The new order was issued after an exhaustive study by OPA investigators showed that the cold storage companies have incurred substantial labor cost increases since the 1941 season, that their rates were low compared with other parts of the country although they are in a high cost area, and that many of them were operating at a loss.

The text of the governing sections of Amendment No. 64 follows:

§ 1499.73. Modification of maximum prices established by § 1499.2 of General Maximum Price Regulation for certain commodities, services and transactions.

(a) The maximum prices established by § 1499.2 of the General Maximum Price Regulation for the commodities, services, and transactions listed below are modified as herein-after provided:

* * * * *

(27) *Storage and warehousing of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, and prunes in the States of Oregon and Washington—(i) Maximum prices—(a) Sellers supplying same service during 1941-42 season.* Maximum prices for the cold storage of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums and prunes, including handling in and out of warehouse, in the States of Oregon and Washington shall be determined, as to each seller supplying the same service during the 1941-42 season, by adding the amounts listed below to the highest prices of such seller for supplying such services to purchasers of the same class during the 1941-42 season.

Service	Amount of increase
Cold storage of apples and pears other than cannery pears...	3¢ per box.
Cold storage of cannery pears, cannery peaches, cannery apricots, cannery plums and cannery prunes.....	\$1.00 per ton.

Where the price of a seller during the 1941-42 season was on the basis of a single charge for the entire season or period of storage, the increase permitted above may be added to the seasonal charge of such seller. Where the price of a seller during the 1941-42 season was on the basis of a charge per month or other period shorter than the entire period of storage, the increase permitted above may be added by such seller to the charge for any particular period or may be divided among two or more periods, but the total increase

for the entire period of storage may not exceed the amount specified above.

(b) *Sellers not supplying same service during 1941-42 season.* Maximum prices for the cold storage of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, and prunes, including handling in and out of warehouse, in the States of Oregon and Washington shall be, as to each seller not supplying the same service during the 1941-42 season, the maximum price established under inferior subdivision (i) (a) hereof for the most closely competitive seller of the same class who supplied such services during the 1941-42 season.

(c) *Effective date of increased maximum prices.* The maximum prices authorized by this subdivision (i) shall be effective as of the beginning of the 1942-43 season.

(ii) *Refund of additional amounts previously collected on a conditional basis.* Any person storing apples or pears in the State of Oregon or the State of Washington who, pursuant to Amendment No. 29 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, made a conditional charge of an amount in excess of the increases authorized in subdivision (i) hereof shall immediately refund or remit such excess amount to the person to whom such charge was made.

(iii) *Definitions.* As used in this sub-paragraph (27), the term "season" refers to the period during which fruit maturing in a particular year remains in cold storage, the term "1941-42 season" refers to the period of storage of fruit maturing during 1941, and the term "1942-43 season" refers to the period of storage of fruit maturing during 1942.

Miss Atwater Reports on Salvage Assignment

Miss Ruth Atwater of the Home Economics Division has resumed her duties with the Association following two months absence during which time her services had been borrowed by the War Production Board and were devoted to the national campaign for salvage of critical materials in the home. She served as a representative of the Women's Unit of the Conservation Division of WPB and was assigned to the Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Nebraska area, working in cooperation with State salvage secretaries and the Office of Civilian Defense.

As reported to the Home Economics Committee, her duties consisted of appearances and radio broadcasts before women's organizations, schools, churches, extension services, Red Cross, men's and women's advertising clubs, directors of home service departments of businesses and industries, etc., in which Miss Atwater emphasized the need for salvage of fats, tin cans, and metals and advised as to efficient measures of organizing and participating in salvage campaigns. Her appearances reached about 15,000 individuals and obtained statewide coverage for the program in each of the four States to which she was assigned.

Dr. Skinner Made Chief of Agriculture Bureau

Dr. William W. Skinner, of Kensington, Md., has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Henry G. Knight last July.

A native of Baltimore, Dr. Skinner has been associated with the Bureau for 38 years and has been associate director since 1939.

AMA Again Invites Canned Potato Offers

A recent announcement of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration again has invited canners to submit offers for the sale of canned whole potatoes. Offers are limited to No. 10 cans and are to be submitted to AMA by December 4. Priority assistance will be granted to successful bidders to obtain cans for packing the product.

Purchases of canned foods announced by AMA during the period November 20-27 included the following canned items in the indicated quantities:

Pilchards, 2,273,398 cases; flaked fish, 3,709 cases; mackerel, 2,821 cases; salmon, 80,985 cases (spot purchases and on option); sardines, 22,650 cases; herring, 7,314 cases; pork products, 18,971,168 pounds; and evaporated milk, 32,000 cases.

In addition, AMA announced the purchase of 3,760,000 pounds of raisins; 240,000 pounds of dried apricots; and 640,000 pounds of dried prunes.

Foreign Patent Applications Made Available

All transactions between private persons or companies involving U. S. patents and copyrights in which any foreign country or foreign national has an interest now are subject to control by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, it has been announced. Heretofore, this control has rested in the Treasury Department.

All patent applications, assignments, licenses, and other agreements affecting foreign-owned patents are included in the controls.

Drawings and specifications of foreign-owned patent applications seized by his office will be printed and made available to American industry at a nominal price, Mr. Crowley has announced.

This departure from the traditional secrecy with which patent applications heretofore have been cloaked, he stated, accords with instructions from President Roosevelt that the Office of Alien Property Custodian use all means at its disposal to put enemy-owned property and patents to work in support of the nation's war effort.

Publication of the printed copies of patent applications will begin during December. Applications will be listed as they are printed, in classified order, in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office. Announcement of the cost of copies and of the method of purchase will be made in the same publication.

Meanwhile, the Alien Property Custodian will make the information contained in the files of these applications available, insofar as is practical, to any person residing in the United States having a genuine legitimate interest therein.

Any registered patent attorney may obtain permission to inspect (and make copies of) the file of a vested application (other than an application which stands under secrecy order) upon filing with the Patent Prosecution Section, Office of the Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C., a request upon a form, "Petition to Inspect," which will be furnished upon request by the Custodian's Washington, Chicago, or New York offices.

Ration Banking to Become Nation-wide

Ration banking, the system by which the nation's 14,000 commercial banks will handle ration coupons in checking accounts similar to those used in the handling of money, will be put into operation throughout the United States in January, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced November 24.

Decision to use this method for simplifying ration transactions for business concerns and for relieving local War Price and Rationing Boards of an increasing clerical burden was made on the basis of a successful test of the plan in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area of New York. Thirty-three banking offices are cooperating in the test, which began October 28 and which will continue until it is merged with the national program before the end of January. Details of the test were reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for October 31.

Ration banking affects only retailers, distributors and some large users of rationed goods, such as restaurants, that buy from wholesale distributors. It will make no difference in the rationing practices of the individual consumer.

When the business man desires to replenish his supply of a given rationed commodity he draws a "ration check" against the credits for that commodity that he has established in his ration bank account, and turns this over to his supplier. The latter, in turn, deposits the "check" in his own ration bank account and it is cleared through the bank exactly as are checks for money. The ration check signifies, of course, only the buyer's right to obtain the commodity, and does not represent payment.

The system will replace that by which traders take stamps, coupons and various forms of certificates, totalling many millions each month, to local War Price and Rationing Boards to exchange them for certificates of larger denominations to be used in replacing supplies.

Among questions still to be determined are the exact commodities to be included under ration banking when it first becomes national, and exactly which retailers, distributors, and large users of rationed commodities, such as hotels, restaurants, and institutions, shall be required to open ration bank accounts. The Albany test includes only gasoline distributors, sugar retailers and wholesale distributors, and a number of large sugar users, such as restaurants.

ODT Modifies LCL Loading Requirements

Effective November 23, the Office of Defense Transportation modified its order prescribing minimum loading requirements for less-than-carload freight moving by rail, to exclude from the order carload freight shipped by forwarders.

Under the general order (General Order ODT No. 1) both carload and less-than-carload freight shipped by forwarders in closed freight cars was required generally to be loaded to a minimum of ten tons.

In a recent revision, however, freight consolidated into carloads by forwarders and shipped at carload rates was brought under General Order ODT No. 1B-Revised, which prescribes loading requirements for carload freight. Amendment 3 to General Order ODT No. 1 therefore removed from the l-c-l order the carload shipments shipped by forwarders.

Institutions to Keep Records of Food Served

Records of virtually all foods served in more than 300,000 boarding houses, restaurants, hotels, clubs, hospitals and institutions during December will be required in accordance with a general order that the Office of Price Administration announces will be issued shortly.

The exact information required will cover the number of meals and persons served, the gross dollar revenue from the service of food and non-alcoholic beverages, the quantity of each of a number of specified foods used during December, and the quantity of each of the specified foods that is on hand at the close of business on December 31.

Foods for which records are to be kept are: Sugar, coffee, butter, poultry, meats (including canned and edible parts such as liver, hearts and kidneys), canned fish, cheese, margarine, lard and compound shortening, cooking and salad oil, canned soup, canned fruits and vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juices, commercially frozen fruits and vegetables, dried or dehydrated fruits, dried peas and beans, canned evaporated and condensed milk, fresh milk, fresh cream, ice cream, catsup and chili sauce.

Firms Admitted to Membership in the Association

The following firms have been admitted to membership in the Association since September 19, 1942:

Berry Packing Co., Kenai, Alaska.
 Califruit Company, Manteca, California.
 Cool Spring Canning Co., Lake Mills, Iowa.
 Laurence Freeburn, Seattle, Washington.
 Havana Canning Co., Havana, Florida.
 Mayville Canning Co., Mayville, Wisconsin.
 Quality Products Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana.
 San Juan Islands Cannery, Mt. Vernon, Washington.
 Saukville Canning Co., Saukville, Wisconsin.
 Sterling Canning Co., Inc., Sterling, Illinois.
 A. C. Unger & Son, Ungers Store, West Virginia.

Distributors' Ceilings on Fruit Cake

Wholesalers and retailers may continue to use their ceiling prices for fruit cake until January 15, 1943, under provisions of Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Thereafter, these wholesalers must figure their ceiling prices on fruit cake under Maximum Price Regulation No. 249 (Sales of Certain Seasonal Food Products at Wholesale). Retailers, after January 15, must compute their maximums under Maximum Price Regulation No. 250 (Sales of Certain Seasonal Food Products at Retail).

Sales of Refrigeration Equipment to Government

Refrigeration and air conditioning equipment owners who sell their machinery for use by war industries will receive for it the total cost, less depreciation but including the full cost of original installation, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Appointments to WPB Farm Machinery Division

George L. Gillette, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been appointed Director of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Division by the Director General for Operations. He comes to the War Production Board from the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, where he was vice-president and general sales manager.

Mr. Gillette succeeds William R. Tracy, who recently resigned to accept a position in the Motor Transport Division, War Department.

At the same time, announcement was made of the appointment of George Krieger as Deputy Director of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Division. He comes from Detroit, Michigan, where he was manager of the Agricultural Engineering Division of the Ethyl Corporation.

Sugar Rationing Amendment for Beekeepers

Beekeepers who have exhausted their 1942 provisional allowances of sugar were authorized by the Office of Price Administration November 27 to draw upon their 1943 and 1944 allowances to the extent of 15 pounds per colony for winter feeding.

This action is taken because the fall flow of honey was below expectations and as a result some colonies will not have food enough to carry them through the winter without a supplementary sugar allotment.

This provision is contained in Amendment No. 26 to Ration Order No. 3—Sugar Rationing Regulations—and is effective December 2.

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